The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,649—New Series. BOMBAY —THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23. 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Ann.	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged or at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences: each—two rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

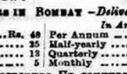
Price per Copy..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,021 Tons, on SATURDAY, 25th Oct., 1879, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd October, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 27th October, 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 500
Second Class passage	„ 250

The GOA is due in London about 25th December. Transfer at Aden made by Company. The Goa carries a Surgeon.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th October 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 60	Including Wines
Suez	380	220	90	
Port Said	400	240	100	
Messina	560	340	140	
Naples	600	340	140	
Leghorn	560	340	140	
Genoa	600	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.

ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.

SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

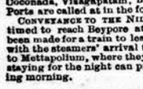
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, September, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SPEKE HALL, CAPT. BRAND,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THIS STEAMER will sail positively on TUESDAY, the 28th instant. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th October 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.

THE new Steamer BRITANNIA, 3,000 Tons, Captain Robert Hutchison, will sail from BOMBAY for GENOA and LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY, the 22nd November.

This steamer has been specially built for the Indian trade, and her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

Passage Money to Genoa	Rs. 400
„ Do. Liverpool	„ 500

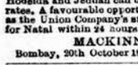
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons, 300 H.P.,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN.



THIS STEAMER will be despatched on or about the 10th November.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents,

13th October, 1879.

N.B.—To be followed by the CITY OF BALTIMORE (S.S.) about the 30th November.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

WE beg most respectfully to intimate that, anticipating the requirements of our Up-country Constituents who have early cold season, we have just received from England and the Cape of Good Hope our first supply of ENGLISH FLOWER, LUCERN GRASS and VEGETABLE SEEDS. All orders will as usual receive very prompt attention. Price Lists can be had post free. Our second cold season supply for late sowing is expected early in October next. Early orders are respectfully solicited.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

4th September, 1879.

FOR SALE.

A NEW sociable BAROUCHE, built by Lewis of Salisbury, price Rs. 2,000.

A handsome single seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, built by Peters and Sons, price Rs. 1,100.

A Grey Arab HORSE, thoroughly broken in single and double Harness, price Rs. 450. Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

Information regarding the sale or purchase of Carriages and Horses, &c., &c., can be obtained on applying to the undersigned at their establishment in Girgaum.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th Oct.
(a) KHIVA	2618	450	G. Lee	3rd Nov.
— SURAT	3141	330	W. E Brooke	10th do.
(a) ANCONA	3081	600	E. G. Stead	17th do.
— BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	24th do.
(a) GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Baboe	1st Dec.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

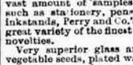
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd October 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	28th Oct.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	11th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	25th do.
PESHAWUR	3721	600	C. A. White	9th Dec.

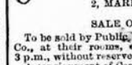
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd October 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2261	450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	8th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd October 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

3 bales grey shootics.
2 bales grey shirtings.
2 cases Turkey red Sarries.
3 cases col red prints

On account of the underwriters Ex ss. Adria.

B F T 2—1 bundle damaged China mattings.
„ 12—1 Do. Do.

On account and risk of Mugguulal Golabdass and by order of Marwarry Lallajee Thugajee—

A quantity of diamond, pearl, gold and silver jewellery, such as rings, earrings, chockrs, warras, bangles, saukras, kundoras, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of a variety of Fancy Sample Goods and balances of Consignments.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, underneath the office of the Bombay Port Trust, a vast amount of samples and balances of consignment goods such as stationery, pens, pencils alluminum goods ink and inkstands, Perry and Co.'s sundries and novelties, biscuits in great variety of the finest descriptions, and American hardware novelties.

Very superior glass and other filters, Sutton's flower and vegetable seeds, plated ware Sanita's disinfectant preparations a great amount of soaps of best makers.

The new gossamer waterproof, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers, and will be on view three days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished, richly carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, porcelain ware, at Girgaum backroad, near Old Police Office.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, sale commencing at 1 p.m., at abovementioned place, the whole valuable and handsome furniture, &c., &c., the property of Simmond, Esquire, changing his residence, the same comprising rich glass ware, superior earthenware, and best plated wares, spoons and forks, reading lamps, &c. &c., and handsomely carved French polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a dining table, sideboard, drawingroom, blackwood circular table, camp, sofa, and dressing tables, sofa couches, drawing-room, easy low and Madras pattern arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, toilet stands Lady's writing table, four post bedsteads, clothes presses, dressing, glasses, flower vases, towel horses, bath, dispensa and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW, CHAWIS IN CART AT CHOWPATTY, NEAR POLICE STATION.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 17th November, at 4 p.m., by order of mortgagee, Heeroobai, widow of Arjoonjee Mahadowjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Nanabhai Khimjee and Somjeechand Khimjee.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the cart, bungalow, chawls, situate at Chowpatty road, near Police Station, in the subdistrict of Shree Bhoolaswar assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 17, 31, and 32, and Land Revenue No. 348, containing by admeasurement 9p5-9 more or less, and bounded on the east by the property of Mr. Heerjee Nowrojee, on the west by the property of Mr. Keseowjee Naik, and on the north by the party property of Meadmath Ramjee, and part property of Mohomed Rowjee, and on the south by the said Chowpaty Road, and is now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and tenants.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF CASHMEER GOODS.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their rooms, on MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., without reserve.

A consignment of Cashmere goods consisting of oval tea trays boats, boxes, of three cheroot cases, stamp boxes, card stands and racks, small scrais, glove boxes, paper knives, single tables, round octagon cornered small and very small tea trays, writing sets, tea caddies, candlesticks, cheroot boxes, round work box, &c.

Now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October 1879.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LOST, on MONDAY EVENING, near the Churney Road Station, a FOX TERRIER DOG, answers to the name of "SAM," white body with large black spot on back, brown lop ears, face brown and tan. A reward will be given if the dog is restored to its owner, ALFRED D. SAUNDERS, King, Kinz & Co., 4, Church Lane.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW WANTED on MALABAR HILL or BREACH CANDY for five or six months from November 1st. Apply to J. NUGENT, C.S., Poona.

BOARD, &c., required with EUROPEAN FAMILY, would furnish own Room if required. Address "A," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

EVERY SATURDAY 2 p.m., from Apollo Bunder, GREEN and JARVIS' PLEASURE TRIP to ELEPHANTA CAVES and BACK.

EVERY SATURDAY at 2 p.m., in their Fast Steam Launch EMPRESS, returning in COOL of EVENING.

EVERY SATURDAY at 2 p.m., Fares, including Luncheon, Rs. 5, Ice and Liqueurs extra. GREEN and JARVIS.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, IS NOW OPENED.

APOLLO PIER HOTEL.—Rooms LARGE and AIRY, every accommodation. Monthly Rates very Moderate.

CLARENDON HOTEL at MATHERAN is OPEN to VISITORS. There are separate Bungalows attached to the hotel for families, and some Bungalows to let.

FOR HIRE for a month, a PONY in good condition, suitable for a boy. Terms moderate. Apply by letter W., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, RESIDENCES, airy, lofty and admirably adapted for European Families. Rents exceedingly moderate. R. KOLAJI & Co., 36, Meadow Street.

NOW ON VIEW at 1, Oak Lane, Fort, one handsome English-made Furniture, belonging to H. Kennard, Esq. Auction next SATURDAY at 2 o'clock precisely.

A HANDSOME young pair of KANGAROO HOUNDS FOR SALE, well-trained. Address P. Q. R., Post Office, Barsi Town.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION on SATURDAY, neat DOG-CART, CHESTNUT PONY 13-2, and HARNESS.

FOR SALE, new and rare Crotons, viz. Evansiana Mortii Imperialis, Rex. Royal Prince, and sixty other varieties. Apply to V., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 8, interleaved Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HAM, BACON and CHEESE, in CUT, 13 Annas per lb., at FEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited up to NOON, 23rd instant, for the CONVEYANCE of 375 PONIES by Native Craft from BHAVNAGAR to KURRACHEE.

The vessels accepted would take on board Fodder and Water at Bombay, start for Bhavnagar, embark the Ponies, and proceed thence to Verawul to await the arrival of a Government Vessel, which would tow them to Kurrachee.

No claim for demurrage will be entertained. Government will supply a sufficiency of Tanks for Water, and the Commissariat will ship Fodder for the animals.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Officiating Superintendent of Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, 22nd October 1879.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices, on FRIDAY, 31st October, 1879, at half past 3 o'clock p.m., for the consideration of the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held on the 30th September, 1879, viz.:—

Motion proposed by the Chairman Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., requesting the Town Council to provide for the proper drainage of Cumballaspoora.

By Order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 22nd October 1879.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices, on FRIDAY, the 31st October, 1879, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Sanction to be asked to the payment from the unexpended balance of the Surface Drainage Loan of Rs. 1,23-5, being balance due to Government for land purchased for the Tulsi pipe line.

2. Government Resolutions, Nos. 2,170 and 2,612, dated 14th August and 23rd September, 1879, (General Department), sanctioning the amended Schedules of Fees leviable by the Health and Engineering Departments, &c.

3. Letter No. 1,430 of 30th September, 1879, from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers made by the Town Council during the quarter ending 30th September last; and submitting list of certain Live Stock, the writing off of the value of which is applied for by the Council.

4. The Health Officer's Reports for the second quarter of 1879.

By Order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 24th October 1879.

NOTICE.

MR. EDMOND CHARPIE, Watchmaker, respectively informs merchants and the public in general that he has OPENED a WHOLESALE and RETAIL SHOP in Meadow Street, No. 19, with the special, elegant and solid quality of his goods, he hopes to win the confidence of the public which he solicits.

Repairs every kind of works in his line, and will be carefully executed.

The prices are excessively moderate.

Up-country orders will be promptly and carefully executed.

E. CHARPIE,
Watchmaker, Meadow Street, No. 19.

Bombay, 21st October 1879.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th instant, on account of the DASSARA HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
LEO DAURIE, two Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 10th October 1879.

NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of November, 1879, at 3 p.m., for transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1879.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 22nd October 1879.

N.B.—TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from this day to the day of the Meeting.

D. B. MOTIWALA'S DYSENTRODYNE;
OR
VEGETABLE DYSENTERY MIXTURE.

AN unfailing and sovereign remedy in all cases of DYSENTERY, SIMPLE, ACUTE or CHRONIC, with or without BLOOD, COLICS, WINDINESS, INDIGESTION, DIARRHŒA, &c.

Dysentrodyne is pleasant to the taste and never produces nausea. Made from purely vegetable drugs, it is free from opium, calomel and all vegetable and mineral poisons. It is an excellent carminative.

It gives tone to the stomach and removes indigestion.

In ordinary cases of Dysentery or Diarrhœa from one to three doses are generally sufficient to effect a thorough cure.

In several chronic and obstinate cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa, patients have been cured by a few doses of this mixture. Its most remarkable feature is that while curing Dysentery, it does not bring on costiveness and necessitate the taking of an opening medicine afterwards.

As thousands of Europeans fall victims to Dysentery in tropical climates, they and the medical gentlemen are requested to give Dysentrodyne a fair trial in all cases of Dysentery, and the result will fully satisfy them of its marvellous curative powers.

Certificates in English and Gujarati accompany each phial.

Sold in phials at 4 annas and 8 annas each.

By

Messrs. B. S. MADON and Co., Chemists and Druggists, No. 12, Meadow Street, Fort, and Babarivala, opposite the Jooma Musjid, and all respectable native medicine vendors and shop-keepers in all parts of Bombay.

UP-COUNTRY AGENTS.

Tanna.—Messrs. Jamsedji Jeejamji and Sons.
Nowsari.—Mr. Palanji Hakimji Dogadia, cloth merchant, Big Bazaar.
Surat.—Mr. Mancherji Jamsetji Postwala, Nanavut.
Broach.—Mr. N. Whoozli Ardeshir, Druggist.
Ahmedabad.—Mr. Kamarali Attar, near the Three Gates.
Poona.—Messrs. Morgan and Balcrishna and Mr. Dadabhai Manchersi Nicholson, merchant, near the Convent School, Camp.
Satara and Mahableshwar.—Mr. Kuvarji Kavasji Shapurji.
Dholera.—Mr Govanji Nagji, merchant.

SOLE MANUFACTURER,
S. B. MOTIWALA.
FRERE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CERTIFICATES.

From Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh, Esq., J. P., Trustee and Member of the Parsi Panchayat, Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, Ex-Sheriff of Bombay, &c., &c., &c.

It gives me great pleasure to bear my personal testimony to the efficacy of Mr. D. B. Motiwala's Dysentrodyne, a few doses of which entirely cured me of a severe attack of Dysentery from which I suffered some time ago. This medicine as also Mr. Motiwala's Cough Pills have been used by different members of my family with equally good results.

I therefore recommend the public to give both these medicines a fair trial and am confident of a good result.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.

From Jehwajee Shapoorjee, Esq.
Grandson of the first Sir Jamsedji Jijibhoy, Bart.
Bombay, 5th June 1879.

My Dear Mr. Dossabhoy,

As I was suffering from diarrhœa of a somewhat obstinate character, and also from griping pain, I tried your Dysentrodyne at the recommendation of friend. To my very agreeable surprise, I found after two days' use of it that my complaint was a thing of the past. I therefore gives me much pleasure to bear my testimony to the great efficacy of this valuable medicine, a medicine which is likely to prove a sure specific for Dysentery and other kindred complaints. I need not say that it will be my pleasing duty to recommend it to my friends and acquaintances.—I am, yours sincerely,

JEEWAJEE SHAPOORJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

D. B. Motiwala, Esq.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and Ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS.	SHOT.
CARTRIDGES.	WADDING.
POWDER.	SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES

Of every description

IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.

Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles	Re. 1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles	Re. 1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,

BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters. 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue):—

No. 2	Plain Glass, of the fairovite pattern, complete set for 12 persons			Rs. 117	half set Rs.	53
2a	Ditto	ditto	th uneat glass, very superior	„	„	63
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern			168	„	71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright			160	„	72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved			161	„	72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes			198	„	82

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns:—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.

Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c., &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches	Rs.	4 to 10
Ditto „ ditto with foot ditto ditto		5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass red and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches		8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc		25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from		40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved		3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain	per dozen from	8
Ditto Engraved	„ from	10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CALICO BALL.

(TO BE HELD AT THE TOWN HALL, BOMBAY, ON THE 3rd OF OCTOBER, 1879.)

P. VUCCINO & Co. will take Photographs in Ball Costume at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, which also apply to VOLUNTEERS in UNIFORM.

Several persons who are to be present at the above Ball having signified to P. VUCCINO & Co. their desire to be Photographed in Ball Costume, the undermentioned SPECIALLY LOW RATES have been fixed for the purpose.

P. VUCCINO & Co. beg to draw particular attention to their new American style of

PROMENADE PHOTOGRAPHS,

which are now quite a FAVOURITE, and GREATLY ADMIRED, as they give height to figure, and in the case of long and profuse Robes, the whole appear to great perfection. Specimens in this style of Photographs taken by P. Vuccino to be seen at the Studio. P. Vuccino is the first who introduces into Bombay the practice of this deservedly admired style of Photographs for which large orders are now on hand, &c.

Ordinarily P. VUCCINO & Co. charge for Promenade Photographs Rs. 40 per dozen, but in the case of Photographs in this style, IN BALL COSTUME AND VOLUNTEER UNIFORM ONLY, the charge is reduced per dozen to Rs. 28!

For Cabinet Size Photos costing Ordinarily Rs. 28 per dozen	Reduced to	*Ball Costume and Volunteer Uniform Only.*	
Cartes Visites do. do. 16 do. do.		Rs. 20 per dozen.	
		10 do.	

ORDERS REGISTERED AT THE STUDIO, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
(ENGRAVERS.)

BOMBAY: 4, Hummum Street, POONA: East Street

BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal-face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 75, 85, and 100 to Rs. 250.

A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance wheel, expressly manufactured for India.

Gold and Silver Chronometers, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock, Racing and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.

Cheap Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches, from Rs. 20.

German Silver Keyless Lever Watches, just introduced strong, serviceable and guaranteed to keep good time from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

JEWELLERY.

LADIES'		GENTLEMEN'S	
GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS.	EAR DROPS.	GOLD ALBERTS.	LOCKETS.
ALBERTS.	WEDDING RINGS.	STUDS.	CHARMS & SEALS.
NECKLETS.	KEEPERS.	SLEEVE LINKS.	SPRING & SPLIT RINGS.
BRACELETS.	CROSSES.	SOLITAIRES.	SWIVELS.
BROOCHES.	RIBBON SLIDES.	SIGNET RINGS.	GOLD KEYS.
EAR-RINGS.		SCARF RINGS.	

A Large Collection of Engagement Rings, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, Turquoises, Pearls, Corals, &c.

COMPLETE STOCK of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, of best Brazillian Pebble, in G

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1879.

CONSOLS in London yesterday receded from 97⅛ to 97⅛, while French Rentes recovered the previous decline of ⅛ and are again quoted at 117½. Enfaced Rupee Paper, 4 per cent is unchanged at 78½, but 4½ have declined from 85½ to 85, and we hear private messages quote 84⅜.

A further withdrawal from the Bank of England is advised of £125,000 for North America, but rates of discount are apparently unchanged, 3 months' bills being still quoted at 1½, 4 months' at 1⅝ per cent.

In the London General Produce markets M. P. Ceylon Coffee is quoted 1s. 6d. per cwt. higher, Cochin Cocoanut Oil £2 per ton higher. In Seeds the only changes are an advance of 1s. per quarter in Calcutta and 6d. in Bombay Linseed, ex-Warehouse, and 9d. in Calcutta, to arrive. Arrival prices for Wheat are unaltered.

The Manchester Piece Goods market continues firm, but there is no change in quotations. Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed strong at unaltered rates, the day's sales being estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats, imports 17,000. In New York prices continue to advance, ready Mid. Uplands having risen from 11 to 11¼ cents., and January shipment from 10·82 to 10·88 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts	33,000	22,800	27,000
Four days' do.	111,000	80,300	79,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	873,000	758,300	477,000

Bar Silver in London, according to Reuter, has advanced from 53 5-16d. to 52 9-16d. per oz., at which it is equivalent to a shade under 1s. 8¼d. per rupee.

EXCHANGE this morning opened firm at yesterday's top rate for Bank Bills and an advance of 1-16d. in private paper. During the day a strong upward tendency has been apparent, and although no further rise has taken place in private bills, the Banks have advanced their drawing rates 1-32d. to 1-16d. For the rest of the mail we shall, as usual, be guided in a great measure by the figures obtained at to-day's biddings for Council drafts, and should the average equal the current quotation for demand Bank Bills, as some people seem to expect, a further advance will probably ensue. There are indications apparent, however, that the upward movement has about run its course ; the Banks being now much more willing buyers for future delivery than they have been for some time back ; and there can be little doubt that with Calcutta closed, China advices by no means strong, and only a very limited export trade doing here, the surroundings of the market do not warrant any further important rise just yet. It is almost a matter of surprise, in fact, that the present level has been attained, and we question very much whether it would have been but for the large remittances of Government Paper which have latterly taken place. There are now symptoms, however, of the London market having been rather overdone with rupee paper for the time being, and this may possibly act as a check on Exchange. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 8 7-32d.		per Rupee.
Ditto 3 months' sight..1s. 8 5-16 to 11-32d.		,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ..1s. 8 7-16d.		,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 8¼d.		,,
Francs 3 ,, ,, ...2·11½		,,

On Calcutta rates are nominally unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been dull owing to the weaker accounts from home, and of Fours-and-a-half there have been several sellers, but for buyers at Rs. 100½ to ¾. Fours are not quite so weak and we quote Rs. 93 to Rs. 93½.

The SHARE market continues dull with declining values. Bank of Bombay are ½ per cent. lower at Rs. 663½. Land and Press Companies are unchanged. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are depressed, and we quote a decline of Rs. 5 in Khutao Mucconjee and Oriental, Rs. 10 in Dharrumsey, Rs. 15 in Great Eastern, Rs. 20 in Jewraz Balloo, and Rs. 25 in Central India and Sholapore. Manockjee Petit are an exception to the general rule and Rs. 20 per share higher.

COTTON to-day has been very quiet so far as ready business is concerned, and in Old Cotton there is no change in prices ; but New Crop is decidedly firm, and it is difficult to find sellers of early delivery unless at very outside rates. For Good Omra, January delivery, we quote nominally Rs. 207 and Good Broach, March delivery, Rs. 213 per candy.

SEEDS.—Linseed is dull, and in the absence of business we quote Rs. 7 per cwt. nominal. Of Rapeseed there are buyers at Rs. 65 per cwt. for Cawnpore. Gingelly is still in request and purchases of ready White are reported at Rs. 44 per cwt., and of mixed for December delivery at Rs. 41½ per candy.

WHEAT is still very firm and purchases are reported to-day of Best Soft White at Rs. 4¾ to Rs. 44 per candy.

FREIGHTS are rather quieter, the advance in exchange tending to restrict export business. Rates of Wheat for Britannia (S.S.), to arrive, are reported to have been done at 22s. 6d., and for measurement for Liverpool we quote 27s. 6d. For the Mediterranean ports rates are very firm, and for Marseilles and Gonoa there is now no tonnage offering at current rates for earlier than March.

PIECE GOODS are not appreciably altered. From the bazaar clearances continue on about the same scale and prices are unchanged. To arrive a fair business is passing fostered by the improvement in exchange. Local made goods are steady, and Yarns rather dearer owing to better accounts from China.

COALS are firm and advancing. Sales are reported of a part cargo, Ryhope Hartley, August sailing, via Cape at Rs. 21 and part cargo Davison's west Hartley, October sailing, at the same price.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divid. declared.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	80,000	500	all	5 do	663½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	550
National Bank of India,	87,320	425	212·10	6 do	110

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..		4,000	1,000	all	15 pa*	830
Freo Land and Pier Co., Limited		7,500	150		4 p.s	11
Mazagon Land		1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s	350
Port Canning ..... Company, Limited ...		6,000	1,400		15 p.s	180

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.		875
Albert Kurrachee Co....	800	2,000	1,100	125 do		990 xd.
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	40		500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.		615
Bellary	178	1,000	all	25		470
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	50 p.s.		415
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do		88
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do		36
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do		50 nl.
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,480	all	80 do		360
Dholleru P. & G.Co....	800	1,000	all	18 do		725
East India Press Co....	382	1,000	all	100 do		900
Fort Press Co.....	50	8,500	1,250	50 do		975
French Press Co.....	200	500	all	50 do		425
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	30 do		207½
Prince of W. Press.....	130	...	1,500	250 do		165
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do		200
Sind Press Co.....	400	850	750	5 do		400 xd.
Sind & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited ..	100	1,000	925	125 do		1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	59½		503
Volkart's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.		520 xd.

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co,	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15	405
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,300
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	58
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	25	705
Coorla S. and W. Co..	1,000	1,000	all	do	560
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	550
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	do	192½
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	all	do	376
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	25	780
Hin lustan S. & W. Co..	871	1,000	all	60	790
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 000	Nil	425
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	620
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	870
Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	500
Madras Spinning	300	1,000	all	do	300
Madras U. Spinning.....	42	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,175
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,055
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	Nil	890
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	,,	do	80 xd.
Meyer S. and W. Co of India.....	950	1,000	all	do	710
Oriental.....	4,000	625	all	15	500
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	Nil	88
asoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	do	535
ounderdas Spinning ..	680	1,000	all	do	880
Do do, 1 Share.	500	1,000	250	do	130
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	30	715
Victoria Mills	556	1,000	all	Nil	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	40	2,000	1,760	Nil	
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	do	nominal
Broach Mills	...	...	...	...	
Colaba S. and W. Co....	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	do	
Merind S. and W. Co....	...	...	...	...	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	do	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bom ' Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p. s.		1,950
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	180	10,000	2,000	250p. s.		2,800
Bombay Gas Company ..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct		68
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited ..	1250	100	100	10 p. s.		105
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	...		490
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld..		500	300	36 p. s.		285
Malabar Company, Ld..	3600	200	100	7½ p. ct		13
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.		16
Prince of Wales Insurance Company ...	250	2,000	1,000	85 p. s.		925
Thacker and Co., Ld....	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.		110
Thacker and Co.....	1,200	500	all	624 p.s.		660
Vigna Patnai Ship Co..	1,000	250	all	6 p.ct.		15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship COUNTY OF INVERNESS, 1,636 tons, Captain R. Mackenzie, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s. s. SPEKE HALL, 1,730 tons, Captain W. Brand, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (20th Oct.), with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

THE s. s. COLUMBIA, 1,322 tons, Captain W. Young, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and 316 deck passengers for Kurrachee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. COLABA, 1,115 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Moulmein (8th October), with a cargo of timber and 5,537 bags rice, and three deck passengers.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. NEPAUL, 2,064 tons, Captain J. S. Murray, which arrived in harbour on the 21st inst. from London (20th September), brought the following cargo :—1,610 packages piece goods, 17 cases cochineal, 241 packages provision, 226 packages wine, 200 kegs red lead, 7 cases boots, 40 packages sal ammiac, 8 cases brandy, 137 packages paper, 124 packages oilmanstores, 55 cases copper, 133 cases candles, 200 barrels cement, 34 packages colour and paint, 18 packages medicine, 15 packages varnish, 10 packages glassware, 279 drums oil, 4 packages earthenware, 62 cases geneva, 312 cases bear, 514 boxes silver, 7 cases saffron, 7 packages ivory, 4 packages shells, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Nepaul(s).....	Murray	London. Sept 20.
22	Colaba (s).....	Henderson ...	Moulmein, Oct 8.
22	Spoke Hall (s).....	Brand	Kurrachee, Oct 20.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Great Victoria	Pitt.....	Calcutta.
	Fatteh Mubaruck ...	Nacoda	Damaun.
	Fatteh Isslamo.....	Nacoda	Damaun.
	Columbia (s)	Young	Genoa via Kurrachee.

The ship County of Inverness, Mackenzie, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Chanda, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
17 Bates Family .....Bailey .....Bombay, Sept 25.
Haddon Hall .....Heard.....Liverpool, June 18.
Jane Porter .....Lowe.....Mauritius, Sept 10.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 17.—Steamers Venice and Suez.
Oct. 18.—Steamers Deccan and Shahada. Ships Cambay and Saint Malcolm.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Haddon Hall—17th July, Barque Lapwing, in Lat 14 N Long 26 W, from London to Australia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
19 Africa (s)..... ..... Pombay and S P.
20 Socotra(s)..... ..... Rangoon and N P.
Deccan (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
18 Oriental (s) .... Rangoon and N P.
Mamora (s) .... Calcutta.
19 Mahratta (s) .... Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O Co.'s steamer Deccan, from Calcutta, Oct 22 :—To Madras—Mr McKennon, Mr Lemon, Mr MacNair, Mr Blackburn, Mr Egg-r, Mr Forsyth, Mr Trevelyan, and Mr Sawyer. To Southampton—Mr and Mrs Unwin, Mr Haggard, Mr Chilcott, and Mr and Mrs Goodricke.
Per s s Mahratta, from Calcutta and Northern Ports, Oct 18 :—From False Point—Major and Mrs Ozilvie and child. From Gopaulpore—Mr Forbes and Mr Bartley.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O Co.'s steamer Deccan, from Matras :—To Brindisi—Major Blackstone. To Southampton—Mr Dormer, Mr Lawson, Mr Webber, Mr Parrott, wife and child. To Galle—Mr Trevelyan.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 23 General Domville, ship, Stanton, from Cardiff.
Oct. 8 Hindostan, s s, Haselwood, from London.
8 H ctor, ss, Branthwaite, from Amoy.
8 Thibet, ss, Torbock, from Venice.
8 Persia, ss, Dodero, from Bombay.
9 Sindh, ss, Mongo, from Bombay.
9 Clan Ronald, ss, Joass, from Bombay.
10 Hampton, ss, Page, from Batavia.
10 Clan Alpine, ss, Rule, from Nagasaki.
11 Sommerschehire, ss, Tiechurst, from Melbourne.
11 Danish Monarch, ss, C-tor, from Jeddah.
11 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, from Calcutta.
12 Sumatra, ss, Bozzeli, from Genoa.
12 Pierremont, ss, Wilson, from Rangoon.
13 Dagmar, I G, Ensor, from Gaurdaful.
13 Castore, ss, Mahorchich, from Calcutta.
13 Nizam, ss, Barlow, from Bombay.
13 Garronne, Hillkirk, from Sydney.
14 Norden, Boyson, from Foochow.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 8 Hindostan, ss, Haselwood, to Calcutta.
8 Harter, ss, Branthwaite, to New York.
8 Thibet, ss, Torbock, to Bombay.
8 Persia, ss, Dodero, to Genoa.
9 Sindh, ss, Mongo, to Marseilles.
10 Clan Ronald, ss, Joass, to Jeddah.
10 Hampton, ss, Page, to Rotterdam.
10 Clan Alpine, ss, Rule, to Port Said F O.
11 Sommerschire, ss, Tiechurst, to London.
11 Danish Monarch, ss, Cator, to Calcutta.
11 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, to London.
12 Sumatra, ss, Bozzeli, to Bombay.
12 Pierremont, ss, Wilson, to Gibraltar F O.
13 Castore, ss, Mahorchich, to Trieste.
13 Nizam, ss, Barlow, to London.
13 Garronne, Hillkirk, to London.
14 Norden, Boyson, to London.

VESSEL IN HARBOUR.

General Domville, ship, Raffius, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 22.

FROM LONDON.

Teheran s—2 cases bacon, 2 cases cheese, and 1 case hams, C H B Forbes and Co.
Columbia s—20 cases brandy and 18 cases sherry, The Bombay Club.
Athol s—104 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Zambesi s—46 kegs iron rose nails, A Massotti and Co.
Scotish Admiral—25 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodbhan ; 66 cases cilmanstores and 5 cases castor oil, Dawoodbhoy Abdool Hoosein.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—33 cases writing papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee, Singapore s—25 cases brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee.
Persia s—66 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zambesi s—70 bales wool, Dowjee Khoosal.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—999 cwts linseed and 1,500 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers ; 3,000 cwts gingellyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Zambesi s—3 packages silk, E L Moolchund.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—4 cases Indian curiosities and 1 bale woolen carpets, C Grondona ; 1,978 cwts wheat, Hall Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zambesi s—100 bales cotton, Kuukler, Singer and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Hall Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Zambesie s—730 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet s—353 cwts senna leaves, Lang, Moir and Co ; 75 bales twist, The N S and W Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—60 cwts spelter, Currim Nanjee ; 100 cwts sandalwood, Allana Munjee ; 75 cwts sumada stone and 63½ cwts raisins, Abdool Cadur Esmaljee ; 56 cwts raisins, Jaitha Khimjee ; 173 cwts raisins, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 56 cwts raisins, Goolamhoosein Jaumahomed ; 74 cwts sharkfins, and 3½ cwts fishmaws, Yuseer Thaver, 4 cwts fishmaws, 20 cwts sharkfins and 169 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Feerbhoy ; 60 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co ; 75 bales twist, The N S and W Co ; 85 bales twist, Guneshalli Sobhagmull ; 65 bales twist, Jamsetjee and Bomanjee ; 50 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee ; 10 bales twist and 60 cwts raisins, E L Moolchund ; 62 bales twist, Tata and Co.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 18th Oct. 1879.

Open, 444 miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	41,854 0 0
Merchandise	49,896 0 0
Telegraph	459 0 0
Other Receipts	200 0 0
Total Rs.....	92,409 0 0

Corresponding week in October 1878.

Open, 444 miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	49,122 0 0
Merchandise	54,996 0 0
Telegraph	553 0 0
Other Receipts	221 0 0
Total Rs.....	1,04,892 0 0
Decrease Rs.....	12,483 0 0

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 27	5 30 p.m.	...
Kurrachee.....	,, 23	8-0 a.m.	9-0 a.m.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 23	2-30 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
China.....	,, 28	5-0 p.m.	5-30 p.m.
Australia	Nov. 7	3-45 p.m.	4-15 p.m.
Mauritius and Reunion.....	,, 17	5-30 p.m.	...
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 17	5-30 p.m.	...

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 p.m.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, to gether with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m., and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2 annas.
Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first on the Schedule of except where there is quicker despatch by some other route of where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid, & where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.
The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows :—
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey...As. 3

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 20.

Giraud, Surg Major, frm leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 21.

Reid, Captain, 29th Punjab N I, on duty, from England.
Rice, Major, 1st Sikhs Regt, on duty, from England.
Wildon, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Haukin, Col, 4th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, from England.
Williams, Col, 5th Bengal N I, from leave, from England.
Blagrone, Lieut, 13th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Bethune, Lieut, 92nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.
Mein, Lieut, 5th Punjab N I, on duty, from England.
Greaves, Col, Staff, on duty, from England.
Cunningham, Major, Staff, from leave, from England.
Damster, Lieut, 4th Light Infantry, on duty, from England.
Trent, Col, 68th Light Infantry, on duty, from England.
Gaistin, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Sandwith, Major, 15th Bombay N I, from leave, from England.
Badcock, Captain, Dy Ast Comt Genl, from leave, from England.
Muir, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Wilson, Lieut Col, 7th Bombay N I, from leave, from Matheran.
Douglas, Captain, 33rd Regt., on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 21.

Walter, Lieut, 33rd Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Higginson, Major, 4th Punjab Infantry, on leave, from Bunnoo.
Cox, Lieut, 6th Bombay N I, on duty, from Mhow.
Houghton, 2nd Lieut, 29th Foot, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 22.

Rice, Major, 1st Sikhs Regt, on duty, to Kohat.
Reid, Captain, 29th Punjaub N I, on duty, to Allykhel.
Wilson, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, to Madras.
Utterson, Lieut. Col., 15th Bombay N. I., on duty to Ahmedabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 18.)

The services of Mr Phayre, C S, Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd class and Assistant to the Resident at Mandalay, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

Surgeon Brereton, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to be in medical charge of the Political Agency in Turkish Arabia.

The services of Surgeon Bowman, in officiating medical charge of the Political Agency in Turkish Arabia, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Captain (Brevet Major) Partridge, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Majors, in room of General Cherry, Madras Cavalry, retired.

The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Brevet Major David Robertson, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty year's service, is promoted to the rank of Major subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Captain Nisbet.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, including six years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Major, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Captain Marshall, Bengal Staff Corps.

Indian Army—The undermentioned officers having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Captain Lang, General List, Cavalry. Captain Campbell, General List, Cavalry. Captain Broome, General List, Infantry, and Captain Home, General List, Infantry.

Captain Nicolay, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 35th N I, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, vice Lieut Col McNair, Bengal Infantry.

The undermentioned officers are appointed temporary Commissaries of Ordnance, 3rd Class :—Major Dennis, R A, Captains Winghton, Davies, and Lake, R A, and Lieut Hudson, R A.

1st Punjab Cavalry—Lieut Deane, Officiating Squadron Officer 4th Punjab Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer, vice Lieut Hennell, deceased.

No 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery—Captain Broadfoot, Royal Artillery, to be Commandant, vice Captain Smyth.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlought out of India.

Lieut Col (Brevet Col) Morgan, Bengla Staff Corps,—for 1 year 205 days.

Captain Voyale, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 19th (Punjab) for 1 year 91 days.

The furlough granted to Major Pitchall, Examiner of Medical and Pund Accounts, Bengal, is cancelled at his own request.

The permission granted to William Ford, late of the 1st Battalion, 2nd Foot, outpensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, to draw his pension in India, is cancelled, he having re-elected to reside in England.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service.

Lieut-Col Forbes, Bengal Staff Corps, ordinary pension £385, capitalized value of annuity £3008.

Deputy Surgeon-General Thorp, is permitted to retire from the service, on a pension of £450 per annum, with the additional pension of £250, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A E Perkins, C B, Royal Engineers, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C in C for employment in the field.

The services of Lieut Smith, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Department, are placed at the disposal of H E the C in C for field service.

The services of Lieut Wells, R E, are on replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Bowser to be a Sub-Lieutenant in the Indian Marine, on probation, and is posted to the I G S Czarewitch.

Mr Bennett, 2nd Class Engineer, I G S Quangtung, is permitted to resign his appointment in Her Majesty's Indian Marine.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have gone through the practical training in England, have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State as Assistant Engineers in the grades specified, and posted as follows :—

To Bombay.—Mr Dawson, Asst Engr, 2nd grade. Mr de Winton, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade. Mr Mc Ritchie, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade. Mr Menneer, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.

To Bengal Irrigation—Mr Stephen, Asst Engr, 2nd grade. Mr Thomson, Asst Engr, 2nd grade. Mr Rawson, Asst Engr 2nd grade. Mr Lees, Asst Engr, 2nd grade.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh Irrigation—Mr Cones, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade. Mc Leod, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade. Mr C Nicolls, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade. Mr Mackenzie, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.

To Punjab Provincial—Mr Hicks, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade. Mr Tufnell, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade and Mr Barrett, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.

To Punjab Irrigation—Mr Lucas, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade. Mr Brunton, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade. Mr Brooke, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, and Mr Price, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.

State Railways—Mr Woods, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade. Mr Chadwick, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade. Mr Prickett, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade. Mr Burt, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade. Mr Bosse, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade. Mr Lloyd, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, and Mr Fowler, Asstt Engr, 2nd Grade.

Assam—Mr Rogers, Asst Engr, 3rd Grade.

The accounts of the Sukkur-Dadur Railway are placed under the charge of the Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr Wilson, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, temporarily attached to the Military Works Branch, is re-transferred to the Central Provinces.

Mr Johnstone, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred temporarily from the Central Provinces to the Punjb Provincial Branch.

The undermentioned officers of the Military Works Branch are transferred to the Punjab Provincial Branch :—Mr Tyndall, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank ; Mr Wright, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank ; Mr Johnson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank ; Mr Murray, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.

The following officers are transferred from the N W Provinces and Oudh Provincial Branch to the establishment under the Director General of Railways :—Mr Keelan, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank ; Mr Parry, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Bengal temporary rank ; Mr Hodges, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

The services of Mr Egerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporarily attached to the Military Works Branch, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The following students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State as Assistant Engineers in the grades specified, are posted as follows, for the purpose of undergoing a course of practical training for one year :—

To Madras—Mr Foord, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.

To Bengal Public Works Department—Mr Watkin, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Mr Butler, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.

To N W Provinces and Oudh Public Works Department—Mr Gordon, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Mr Lang, Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, Mr Roden, Asst Engr, 3rd Grade.

To Punjab Public Works Department—Mr Lewin, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade. Mr Abercrumbie, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade. Mr Munt Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.

State Railway—Mr Tuck, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade Mr Savory, Asstt Engr, 2nd Grade, Mr McDonald, Asst, Engr, 2nd Grade, Mr Schofield, Asst, Engr, 2nd Grade, Mr Cole, Asst, Engr, 2nd Grade, Mr Collett, Asst, Engr, 3rd Grade, Mr C Montresor, Asstt Engr, 2nd Grade.

The posting of Lieut Col Browne, to the late Western System of State Railways, is cancelled.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways :—

From State Railways under the Government of Bombay—Mr Barron, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and Mr Williams, Apprentice Engineer.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignations of the undermentioned officers :—

Bengal Irrigation—Kedarnath Doss, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

N-W Provinces and Oudh Provinces and Oudh Provincial—Gwyther, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Robinson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Brown, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Smart, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Mackenzie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajchunder Ghose, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Twidale, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Ketternath Ghose, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Punjab Irrigation—Hiramer Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Danieli, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Scotland, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Bombay—Joy Gopal Ruckhit, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.

State Railways—Gomperts, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Clark Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and delliny, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Also the following officers on furlough, with effect from the date specified :—

Mr Macalpin, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab Irrigation.

Mr Tyler, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch.

Mr Dallas, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, and Mr Toulmin, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, are appointed to officiate as Superintendents. 2nd and 3rd Grades, respectively, during the absence of Mr Flindell on privilege leave.

ORDERS BY

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE
LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 22, 4-40 P. M.

The closing price of Bar Silver per ounce to-day is 52½d, with a firm market.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India held this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8 13-16d. received 12½ per cent., all above that rate in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 35 lakhs.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 78½; Four-and-a-half ditto, 85.

DISPERSION OF TRIBES FROM THE CHAKMANI VALLEY.

THE LATE EXPLOSION AT KABUL.

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

The expedition from up the Chakmani was effective, but the Chakmanis and Mongols were dispersed.

It is reported from Samagnting, under dated the 17th instant, that the water supply has been cut off from Kohima. The troops are being hurried on to its relief. The garrison is strong enough if the water supply inside is sufficient.

No further official report has been received to-day from Kabul, but I am privately informed that it has been discovered that mines were laid and fired by design, fortunately with so small damage.

(LATEST FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

DISPERSION OF TRIBES FROM THE CHAKMANI VALLEY.

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

From Ali Kheyl it is stated that a demonstration made from Kurrum up the Chakman Valley was effective in immediately dispersing the Chakmanis and Mongols; the Ahmed and Hassan Kheyls Jijis wavered, but were subsequently dispersed also.

From Samagnting, news dated the 17th inst. states that two Kohima Nagas report that the water is cut off and the troops were urgently required. Troops are being moved with all possible expedition. The Wokha detachment with the Golaghat detachment will have reached Kohima. The number of the garrison at Kohima is sufficient for effectual resistance if the water difficulty is not insuperable. The statement of the Kohima Nagas is not to be implicitly relied on.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE TRIAL OF WASSUDEW BULWUNT.

POONA, Oct. 22.

The trial of Wassudew Bulwunt and fifteen others commenced to-day before Mr. A. Keyser, First Class Magistrate. Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, Government Pleader, Bombay, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Ganesh Josey for Wassudew Bulwunt, and another pleader for five other accused. Major Daniell and eleven other witnesses were examined, and about twenty more are to be called. The body of evidence to-day related to dacoity at the Dhamari village. The political question is to be taken up hereafter.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

OPINIONS OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The Russian Press protest indignantly against the hostile language used by Lord Salisbury in his speech at Manchester. The *Official Messenger* of St. Petersburg says that such language is not calculated to contribute towards the satisfactory relations between the two countries.

A RETURNED COMMUNIST SENTENCED.

PARIS, Oct. 22.

M. Humbert, the returned Communist lately elected to the Paris Municipal Council, has been sentenced to be imprisoned for six months for making a seditious speech.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Oct. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left to-day.

PORT SAID, Oct. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been strong.

Fair Dholleras	5½

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ per cent. do.	85
3 per cent. Consols for account	97½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	117½
Bar Silver	52 7-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8 1-16
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8½ lbs. do.	6-7½
40's Mule Twist	0-11½

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—Oct. 23.

CANNANORE, 4 p.m.—Weather clear; wind N. E.

KARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather unsettled and equally; wind N. 6.; thermometer 83; barometer 29·916; Fall of rain 95 cents.

MANGALORE (21st) 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. E. N. W. Fall of rain 14 cents.

TELLICHERRY, 3 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind E.; thermometer 86; barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. E.; thermometer 81. Fall of rain 63 cents.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, Oct. 22, 4-35 P.M.

Mail Steamer Decoan from Calcutta arrived.

It is officially notified that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell of his office of additional member of the Council of the Governor General for making laws and regulations.

His Grace the Archbishop of Goa, for whose health some anxiety has recently been felt, was expected in Lisbon by the beginning of this month, preparatory to his shortly starting for India.

A royal salute of 31 guns was fired at Allahabad on Monday, in honour of the capture of Kabul.

Major-General Hume is expected to take command of the Allahabad Division on or about the 29th November, and General Ewart then leaves for England.

Dave Carson informs us by telegram that his new company performed at Colombo on the 21st inst. with immense success. The company were to proceed to Calcutta yesterday, and will appear in Bombay this season.

The recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. C. T. Meili as Acting Consul for Germany at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. C. Kapp; of Mr. Thomas Croysdale as Consular Agent for Italy at Madras; of Mr. Frank Limouzin as Consular Agent for Italy at Moulmein, vice Mr. Leumann, deceased; of Mr. John Ebenezer Borland as Acting Vice-Consul for Denmark at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. William Strang Steel; and of Mr. John Ebenezer Borland as Acting Vice-Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. William Strang Steel, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

It is officially notified that, with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel G. R. Greaves, C.B., half-pay 70th Foot, to be Adjutant General to the Army in India, in succession to Major-General Sir P. S. Lumsden, K.C.B., C.S.I., whose tour of staff service in that appointment has expired.

The following is the distribution of salvage money, admissible to each of the several classes of officers and crew of the I.G.S. Quangtung, for salvage services rendered to the British ship Bannockburn in October, 1878:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Commander, one-tenth	547	8	9
Third class, 39 shares each	270	4	4
Fourth ,, 20 ,, ,,	180	2	11
Fifth ,, 12 ,, ,,	108	1	9
Sixth ,, 10 ,, ,,	90	1	5
Seventh ,, 7 ,, ,,	63	1	0
Eighth ,, 2 ,, ,,	36	0	7
Ninth ,, 2 ,, ,,	18	0	3
Tenth ,, 1 ,, ,,	19	0	1

All claims to the above salvage money will be paid by the Accountant to the Bombay Dockyard, on the production by claimants of certificates from the Commander of the I.G.S. Quangtung.

The following notification has been officially published:—"In special recognition of the conspicuous gallantry of those native commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of The Queen's Own Corps of Guides, who fell in defence of the British Mission at Kabul, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine that the pensions to be conferred on their widows and heirs shall be double in amount those ordinarily provided by regulation."

The Viceroy telegraphed to General Roberts his congratulations on the action at Charasia, and the General published the message to the troops, with the following addendum:—"Major General Sir Frederick Roberts desires to add his hearty congratulations to the troops of the Kabul Field Force on the successful results of the recent operations culminating in the fall of the Bala Hissar and the city of Kabul. With such troops the General can do anything and go anywhere. Success is certain. The successful defeat of the Afghan army and the rapid occupation of the capital of the country are nevertheless exploits of which the Kabul Field Force may well be proud, and it is great satisfaction and pride to Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts to know that he has under his command troops capable of such achievements."

The following narrative of the present and probable future doings of the column sent out from Kandahar to Khelat-i-Ghilzai is supplied by the correspondent of the Allahabad paper at the first named station:—By the latest accounts a portion of the force was to advance on the 3rd instant to Abi-Tasi, the third march on the Ghazni road, Colonel Lacy of the 59th Regiment being left in command at Khelat-i-Ghilzai. On its return the whole force will go into winter quarters at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, the fort being held by our troops, and the 400 or 500 irregulars who were in it receiving their *congé*. The column will not be reinforced, as was originally contemplated, by the wings of the 59th and 3rd Goorkhas from Pishin and Quetta, respectively; on the other hand, there is some talk of bringing back the two guns of the 5-11th, as the battery bullocks consume an immense quantity of *bhoosa*. The climate, moreover, is too severe for the elephants. Should the guns return, it is probable they will be escorted by a couple of companies of the 2nd Baluchis.

We noticed the other day, one of those journals who oppose the policy of the Ministers in Afghanistan, ridiculing the possibility of the Afghan feeling brought to regard "British domination" as bearable, referred to the condition in which the quarters occupied by the British troops at Kandahar during the last campaign were found by the regiments on their return. The Kandahar correspondent of the *Pioneer* how writes on this subject:—The true state of the case is this. Directly the 15th Sikhs moved out on the 5th September—in fact, almost before they had marched off—some twenty or thirty boys rushed into the place, tore down all the pictures on the walls of the officer's quarters, defaced those that could not be removed, and took away everything that was portable in the shape of wood. The young wretches also defiled every room in the hospital and sepoys' quarters, and smashed every *ghurra* and chattie they came across. The graves of Major Reynolds and Lieutenant Willis, which are in the fort, were slightly hipped; but I am of opinion the damage was done by some of the boys making targets of some earthenware vessels which had been left standing there, and that it was more accidental than intentional.

The Lahore journal informs us that he has always regarded His Highness Yakub Khan much more in the light of an ass than of a rogue; and his offer of abdication is in some ways the most asinine achievement of which he has been guilty since his unnatural father put him in prison. "The event reminds us of a certain matter-of-fact remark which Colonel Colley made when he received a sketch of Yakub's head, which a special artist, then at the front, had forwarded to him for his consideration. His Highness's cranium runs up to a peak at the top—somewhat in the style of a sugar-loaf. It seems anything but the receptacle of a strong brain; and the gallant Colonel meditatively observed that little good was to be expected from an ally with a head like that. It is quite possible, perhaps quite probable, that the Amir has been influenced by a desire to keep on good terms with the party of resistance, which claims also to be the patriotic and religious party. Or his Highness may be the mere tool of the intriguers who fancy that without even a puppet Amir, the invaders of Afghanistan may get into hot water. Something might be said for this notion, if our generals still had all their battles to fight, and the Viceroy were in search of somebody to treat with. But as matters now stand, and if Government can only succeed in getting the remaining troops promptly pushed on, and the Kurrum and Khyber valleys properly strengthened, we may look upon all such manœuvres with the utmost indifference."

Discussing the situation in Afghanistan, the *Indian Daily News* remarks:—"All that the Government can do is to perfect its military arrangements, prepare its troops to hold the positions they occupy, or are under the necessity of occupying, and direct its measures and its energies towards the breaking down of the Afghan tradition that they destroyed an English army, and were victors over English soldiers. If it do this it will do the Afghans, and England, too, a real and substantial service. But what else can it do? It cannot enter into negotiations, for it has entered upon a mission of justice and vengeance and there is no one with whom it could negotiate, considering the Amir is in the English camp and has resigned. The Russian Envoy was just as much an infidel as Sir Louis Cavagnari, but the Afghans had imbibed a dread of Russian vengeance, and he was safe. This being so, the Government must teach them that, as India is nearest Kabul, English vengeance is swifter and more certain than Russian, and that unflinching punishment will assuredly overtake those who imagine they can trifle with British lives or honour. But a lesson of this sort is not read in a day, nor is it the result of a single battle. The Government must, therefore, wait upon circumstances, and meanwhile exercise a sleepless suspicion and distrust. It must strengthen the hands of its generals, and wait for the spring. Its ultimate action will depend quite as much upon movements external to Afghanistan as upon the action of the contineers. To enable it to deal vigorously and decisively with these, it ought to place under General Roberts's command an exceptionally strong force of cavalry and horse artillery, and ought also to strengthen his force of infantry."

The account of the Indian Press Commissionership, published in the *Times*, is, says the *Pioneer*, a tissue of misrepresentations clearly aimed at a purpose. "For the present, however, the subject may be too sore for further discussion here to operate otherwise than injuriously on such prospects as there may be of reform in the constitution of the office. It truthfully described in the *Times* in the first instance, it would have been regarded in the editorial article rather as a public scandal than as a Utopian experiment. We have long maintained a studious reserve, concerning the operation and development of the Press Commissionership, encouraged by assurances—which could not be distrusted—to believe that its character would undergo a change. We have no wish to break through this reserve, and leave the false suggestions and suppressions of the *Times*' narrative to the intelligence of our readers. But it was impossible to let this curious article pass by without some allusion to its audacious inaccuracy."

The interesting little colony at the Andamans and the Nicobars is beginning to assume a respectable numerical strength. The total of the convicts now aggregates 9,579 souls, of whom only 180 are at the Nicobars; the rest are at Port Blair and its neighbourhood. To guard this criminal population of close on 10,000 persons, there is a force of 139 European, and 727 native soldiers, or 866 in all. They are supplemented by a body of 669 convicts, who hold office as jemadars, tindals, and so on, and by a further body of 121, employed in civil capacities as clerks and pressmen. Of the whole body of convicts 1,826 are recorded as self-supporting, and of this number no less than 486 are women. Supplies of milk, &c., and vegetables are now drawn from convict villages at fixed rates, and under a system by which the contribution of the village is also fixed. In 1876-77 there were 69 marriages amongst the convicts, and in 1877-78 no less than 109; one of these unions was between a convict and a free girl. Of the whole body of convicts, only 234 have been conditionally released, and of these 42 were women. There are schools in the settlement at which no less than 168 boys and 154 girls attend. The income for the current year is likely to exceed Rs. 10,000, and will ultimately increase to a satisfactory figure, as it is found that the plan works well of giving land rent-free, with certain implements and rations for six months, to convicts willing to take up and clear forest land.

The following complaint finds voice in the Allahabad journal:—Officers stationed at Peshawur find life very expensive. Provisions are very dear, and all servants' wages have to be raised. Native soldiers, moreover, in cavalry regiments find themselves badly off, for though they themselves get compensation for the dearness of provisions, they have to pay more than usual to their syces. Troops across the frontier are better off in two ways, getting batta, and being fed at a fixed moderate rate by the commissariat; but at Peshawur, it seems, they have to bear the burdens of campaigning without its profits.

The *Englishman* alludes to the report of the Calcutta Municipality for 1878, just issued, as "a report of more than ordinary importance, owing to the fact that after its perusal the Lieutenant-Governor will probably pronounce sentence on the present form of municipal government."

The 45th Madras N. I. passed through Allahabad on Monday on their way to the frontier. The local paper points out that this makes the fifth Madrs native regiment which has passed, to say nothing of two companies of Madras Sappers. One Madras regiment is to be stationed for the present at Cawnpore, relieving the 7th Bengal Native Infantry, who went to Lucknow to replace the 4th Bengal N. I. The others seem all destined for the north of India, but whether they will enter Afghanistan it is difficult as yet to say.

A Calcutta paper states that the Eurasian and Poor White question came up incidentally in the course of a recent discussion of the Army Commission now sitting at Simla, and an endeavour was made to deal with the subject as thoroughly as circumstances would permit. But it was felt that this was impracticable, and the Commission reverted to a consideration of other subjects which came more immediately within the scope of their deliberations.

Reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 14th inst. state, that in Madras rain fell in all the districts from which reports have been received except Bellary; harvesting proceeds; prospects are fair. In Bombay good rain has again fallen in the Deccan and the Southern Maratha Country; want of water is still felt in Sind; prospects throughout the rest of the Presidency are excellent. There was general, and in parts heavy, rain in Bengal; the rain and floods have damaged crops in places; the autumn harvest is nearly over; prospects are, on the whole, favourable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain fell in most of the districts during the first few days of the week; in Sorakhpur it was very heavy; in the other districts the rains appear to be over; the *kharif* crops are being harvested, and *rabi* sowings have begun in Agra, Meerut, and Bareilly; fever is prevalent throughout the provinces. There was no rain in the Punjab; here, too, the usual autumn fever prevails; agricultural prospects are generally good. In the Central Provinces slight rain fell during the first half of the week, and the whether has been clear since; the prospects of the *kharif*, except of cotton which has been injured in some districts, are satisfactory. In Burma heavy rain continues; crops are thriving, but have been destroyed in places by inundations. In the other provinces and native States prospects continue good, but in Hyderabad, Mysore, and Coorg the want of rain is felt in places. Prospects throughout the Empire remain generally good.

The following lines were written late in August by Lieutenant Hamilton, V.C., and sent from Kabul on the 25th of that month, eight days before he was massacred along with Sir Louis Cavagnari and the rest of the Mission and escort:—

("The Village Behmaru," scene of the outbreak of Kabul disaster, 1841. Revisited, August, 1879.)

Though all is changed, yet remnants of the past
Point to the scenes of bloodshed, and, alas!
Of murder foul; and ruined houses cast
Their mournful shadow o'er the graves of grass
Of England's soldiery, who faced a lot
That few, thank Heaven! before or since have shared;—
Slain by the hand of Treachery, and not
In open warfare, where the foe ne'er dared
To show themselves. The fell and basest trust
Placed in an enemy who loved a lie
And knew not honour, was a trust that cost
The lives of those that gave it. Yet to die
Game to the last, as they did, well upheld
Their English name. E'en now their former foe
Frankly avers the British arms were quelled
By numbers only and the cruel snow.
'Tis forty years since British soldiers turned
To look their last on this now silent scene,
Whose lingering gaze spoke volumes as it yearned
For vengeance due to treachery so mean.
And vengeance true did Pollock, Sale, and Nott
Deal with a strong and unrelenting hand
As they with victory effaced the blot
Which just had dimmed the annals of our land.
And, now, while standing here, where side by side
Fell many fighting with a fruitless bent,
Regret was provided also, that no note
Was made in respect of any new grave until it shall have been so consolidated as aforesaid. That clause six of the articles of association be rescinded in so far as it conflicts with the terms of this resolution.

4. That in addition to the power of borrowing money which is conferred upon the directors by paragraph (4) of clause 100 of the articles of association, the directors be, and they are hereby, authorised and empowered to raise or borrow in this country or elsewhere on behalf of the company such a sum or sums of money as may be required to purchase the land, buildings, machinery, stores, and other property of any other spinning and weaving company or companies in Bombay. Provided that the sum or the aggregate amount of the sums so raised or borrowed do not exceed the sum of Rs. 12,50,000, and that the sum or sums so raised or borrowed be repaid with all convenient speed out of the new capital of the company about to be raised.

A vote of thanks was then proposed by Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee and carried by acclamation. The meeting then terminated.

A DOUBLE MURDER AT CUDDALORE.

At the Cuddalore Criminal Sessions held for October, fifteen cases were disposed of by Mr. G. C. Hughesdon, and among these a murder case of an extremely inhuman and shocking nature was tried. The facts of the case briefly are as follows:—A gang of desperadoes who were some time ago plundering and laying back mail in parts of the Salem district and who were defying all the ingenuity of the Police, made their appearance in this district and took refuge in the hills and jungles of Trickalore Taluq. This lawless band turned those tracts into a "hunting ground." On the evening of the 27th July last, a villager of Manalcoorpett, with his two sons, Ramaswamy and Narayanan, aged twenty and fifteen years respectively, went out to catch winged white ants in a nest three quarters of a mile from his house. While they were engaged in picking up the insects, the father, leaving his son near the ant-hill, went to another nest a short distance off. After some time he, hearing a yelling cry in the direction of his sons, ran to the spot and saw his sons in the midst of three Kuravars, who were taking them by the hand, and when he demanded the restoration of his sons, the men threatened to break his head and bury him on the spot if he followed them. So, being dismayed, he hastened to the neighbourhood for assistance and went back to the place with some men, but failing to find any traces of the fellows, these were obliged to return in disappointment, as it was a dark, cloudy night. The next morning they resumed their search in the jungle, and proceeded with the Police. As there had been rain the previous night, they observed some footsteps, and followed the track. They, accordingly, found in a cloth lying under a tree went near and awoke him as he was in a drowsy state and smelling of liquor, and he had in his waist the younger boy's cloth and his earrings tied in a corner of the cloth. He was at once arrested and removed to the nearest Police station. The father identified him to be one of the three Kavars. The second prisoner was seized two days after, he being in possession of the *cumbly* of the elder boy. On the 3rd day after the boys were cruelly murdered, their bodies were discovered by the village Thoti on the banks of the Pennar in a state of putrefaction. A *post mortem* examination showed that their whole bodies had been burnt and blistered and some parts flayed, the eyes, ears, nostrils and mouths were filled with clay; the necks were twisted round, the tuft of the hair (*kudumi*) was tied to the right knee, and in that posture the bodies were buried. There were other injuries of a very shocking nature which cannot be published. Both culprits pleaded not guilty, and the second prisoner denied his complicity in the cruel deed, but criminated the first prisoner and another not forthcoming. It is not known how many other precious lives would have been sacrificed to their brutality. The judge, after a careful enquiry, and by the strong evidence which proved the charge, found both of them guilty, and sentenced the prisoners to death, pending the confirmation of the High Court.—*Madras Times.*

A Goa paper states that a woman from Uscaim gave birth to four children, three of whom were born alive and the fourth dead.

A Queer Superstition.—In some parts of Champesan, for instance, there is a singular belief among the higher class of people that cholera only attacks a village when some corpse buried near by is eating its grave clothes, and that until this is put an end to by digging up the body, cutting it into pieces, and scattering them around and within the village, the epidemic will continue. And so an astrologer is called in and consulted who never fails to produce the unquiet hungry corpse, which is dealt with in the manner described.

A CONTRADICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read Mr. A. J. Pereira's correspondence in your issue of the 20th instant, and in reply allow me to state that his version is incorrect. The fact of his having paid me through the Court's decision the sum of Rs. 50 as damages is, I presume, in itself a sufficient proof of the prosecutor's failure to prove the charge against me.

Parel, Oct. 21. WILLIAM WRAGG.

BOMBAY.

The Band at the Apollo Bandar.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bandar this evening:—

March	Black Peter ..... Suppé.
Overture	Semiramide ..... Rossini.
Cavatina	Gei Arabi Nelle Gallie ..... Pacini.
Waltz	Man Lebt Nur Einmal ..... Strauss.
Quadrille	Ri goletto ..... Tinney.
Galop	Politechnicker ..... Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Cricket.—A match comes off between the Elphinstone High School Cricket Club and the Government Telegraph Cricket Club this morning.

Corporal Punishment.—Pandoo Abboo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing two gold ornaments, valued Rs. 21-8, belonging to Jumnee, woman, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes with a cat-o-nine-tails.

Giving False Information to a Policeman.—Kunia Kashee was yesterday fined Rs. 10, or in default 14 days' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. P. Ryan, for giving false information of theft to police havildar No. 2-E, with intent to cause injury to police constable No. 1196-E.

Illegal Possession of Property.—Jackria Baba, a tindal of a boat, was yesterday fined Rs. 8 by Mr. Nana Morojee for having in his possession a quantity of black pepper and betelnut, reasonably suspected of being stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same.

A Dishonest Servant.—Khundoo Saduba was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of criminal breach of trust in respect of six currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 1,450, the property of prisoner's master, Vishwanadas Kikashaw, by converting the same to his own use. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Another Volunteer Sham-fight.—A Poona paper states that there will be another sham-fight next Saturday evening between the G and H Companies, near the village of Kondey, adjacent to the Wanowrie hills. We are told that at the last sham-fight the blank-firing and skirmishing were much superior to what had been frequently witnessed, and that for Volunteers the movements were executed with great steadiness and precision.

Volunteer Class Firing at Poona.—The following are the results of the second day of the annual course of musketry of the first squad G Company B. V. R.:—

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Corporal T. H. Rendell	33	33	66
Sergeant E. F. Warde	24	30	54
Lc.-Corporal F. Macdonell	27	24	51
Lc.-Corporal J. Keatinge	23	17	40
Corporal H. F. Carvalho	17	17	34
Volunteer W. Fielding	16	12	28
Volunteer G. George	14	8	22
Volunteer J. Dracup	6	14	20
Volunteer E. Graham	14	2	16

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the company, Meadow Street, Fort, for the purpose of confirming the special resolutions passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the company held on Saturday, the 4th instant. Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit presided.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, it was proposed by Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, seconded by Mr. Ardaseer Manockjee Kaka, and agreed to unanimously, that the following special resolutions passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the company held on Saturday, the 4th inst., be confirmed:—

1. That the business of the company be extended, and that the directors be, and they are hereby, authorised and empowered for that purpose to purchase, on behalf of the company, and either by private contract or at an auction sale, and subject to such terms and conditions as they may think fit, the land, buildings, machinery, gearing, stores, and other property of or belonging to the other spinning and weaving company or companies now or heretofore carrying on business in Bombay, and to purchase the machinery only of any such other company, and to remove, erect, and fix upon any part of the company's premises at Tardeo land or any part of the land purchased by the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company on the 11th day of October, 1873, and that the directors be, and they are hereby, authorised and empowered to remove into and fix in the said building when so completed as aforesaid any of the machinery, stores, or the company's premises at Tardeo, or any other machinery which may be purchased by the directors.

3. That the directors be, and they are hereby, authorised and empowered, for the purpose of extending the business of the company, to increase the capital of the company to the full amount authorised by the memorandum of association of the company, and that such capital be raised by the issue from time to time, at the discretion of the directors, of new shares of such respective amount and value as the directors may think proper, with power to the board at any time to consolidate and divide such shares into shares of the value of Rs. 625, or Rs. 1,250 each, and after such consolidation the shareholders shall be entitled to receive the same rights and privileges in respect of the shares into which such new shares shall have been consolidated, in such and the same manner as if the whole of the capital of the company had been originally divided into such shares. That the new shares, when so issued, shall be offered to the shareholders rateably and in proportion to the existing shares held by them in the company. Such shares may not be taken up by the shareholders entitled thereto, within 14 days after they shall first have been offered to such shareholders, shall be offered for sale to the shareholders, and if at the expiration of one week from the time when any share shall have been offered for sale as last aforesaid, any share shall remain unallotted, the same may be sold by the directors to such person at such price and in such manner as the directors may think fit. Provided that the total amount of capital to be raised in pursuance of this resolution for the purchase of any land, buildings, machinery, or other property of any other company or companies, shall not exceed the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 over and above the sum actually required to be paid for the property so to be purchased, as provided also, that no note shall be issued in respect of any new share until it shall have been so consolidated as aforesaid. That clause six of the articles of association be rescinded in so far as it conflicts with the terms of this resolution.

4. That in addition to the power of borrowing money which is conferred upon the directors by paragraph (4) of clause 100 of the articles of association, the directors be, and they are hereby, authorised and empowered to raise or borrow in this country or elsewhere on behalf of the company such a sum or sums of money as may be required to purchase the land, buildings, machinery, stores, and other property of any other spinning and weaving company or companies in Bombay. Provided that the sum or the aggregate amount of the sums so raised or borrowed do not exceed the sum of Rs. 12,50,000, and that the sum or sums so raised or borrowed be repaid with all convenient speed out of the new capital of the company about to be raised.

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EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

AMONG THE ZULUS.

EXPERIENCES OF A WHITE MAN WITH CETEWAYO.

The following interesting personal narrative of the enforced sojourn of a white man amongst the Zulus, and of his treatment at the hands of Cetewayo, from the days preceding Isandula to shortly after the battle of Ulundi, is from the rough pen of Mr. Cornelius Vijn, a Dutch trader of Natal, who was a spectator, in the company of the dethroned monarch, of the crowning victory of Lord Chelmsford, and communicated, as will be remembered, a useful hint before the battle to the British General:

It was on the 29th October, 1878, that I left Natal for the Zulu country, with one wagon and oxen and seven native servants. I went in to buy cattle and hides, and the wagon was loaded up with all sorts of goods, ruge, baize, blankets, common woollen blankets, cotton blankets, picks, cane-knives, butcher's knives, snuff boxes, beads, amacandas, &c. About two miles from where I started I had to pass the border agent's office. The agent told me I had better not go into the country. War might commence very soon, and then, he said, they will kill you and cut your body to pieces before you have time to run away. I did not seem to care. So the agent wished me a lucky trade and good-bye. I went on, and slept on the Natal side of the Tugela (border river), because it was too late in the day to cross.

Nov. 1.—In the morning we crossed the river, where there was very little water at this time of the year. Just the other side, on the top of the hill, I spanned out again for the oxen have some grass before we went on. When we were not far from Dujuza kraal we met with a troop of married women, who were carrying their children on their backs. One time they stood still, another they were running, and always calling, singing, and carrying, so that I asked my own natives what the meaning of all this was. They told me that this was their fashion to ask for rain. The night passed without any news.

Nov. 2.—We crossed the Matukule river, and made a halt about five miles from the next river. Not far from where I had spanned out was a kraal, where lived a very old fellow whose eyes were dim. He came to me and inquired about the war, which he heard was coming on. He asked me why they (the English) were making war with Cetewayo. He said that the Zulu King had done no wrong; that he was a very good king; and that not so many pa-sons were killed in Zululand. After that he said, "It is the English who want to kill our King, and take his cattle and his country. They are a bad sort of nation, to make themselves rich with other man's goods and property." I said against this that it was not the white men who made war, but the King himself. I said if the King (Cetewayo) gave the Government what they wanted or requested from him, then there would be no war at all, but if the King refused to give what they wanted, there would be war, and Cetewayo would not be King again. Then he (that old fellow) asked me if I ever had seen Cetewayo's people, and he said, "Don't you know that the King will fight only one day, and there won't be any white men left?" All I said in answer was this, "That I had seen the King's regiment many times, and that I well believed the King would only fight one day, because his men would not be able to fight two."

Nov. 4.—Two days after I had come to Etsojce I was called by Dabulamanzie. I gave him half a bottle of rum, because I knew he was fond of spirits. He commenced to talk about the war, which he said was now very near. He asked me why I would go into the country, as the English soldiers were protecting the borders. I told him that I had never seen any soldiers when I came from Natal. "Oh!" he said, "there are none at the Lower Tugela Drift; they are at Umtontjanbilat the Buffalo River, and they are at the other side of the Pongolo River," and, he added, "they are all building lasgers." I answered that I thought they were only on the borders, because the white people see now and then a troop of Zulus together on the other side of the Tugela, all armed with guns and assegais, "so the soldiers have come to prevent you Zulus from going over one of these days to murder in Natal." "Oh!" he said, "the King's army is never for fight against the English, but will against the Boers." Without any more talk he went to his kraal, but I did not go away from his place before next morning. One morning I believe it was about Nov. 7, Dabulamanzie and Umslatoozi, and went up Umgwengwe, a very steep hill not far from St. Paul's Station. Every day many people passed who were going up to the King; they were young and very glad they were called out to fight, as it was what they very much wanted. The old or married fellows did not say the same; they did not like to fight; of course they thought about their wives and children, and knew very well that when war broke out they would not all of them return to their families, as many would be killed on the battlefield. The following morning I came to Kwaslusfia, where I met with Mr. J. R. Dunn, whom I asked about the war. He told me that the Englishmen would not pass the Tugela, and that all would be settled very soon, that I could go on, and would have a very good trade. Another man said to me, "Don't listen to the young regiments, they are only talking; if you keep quiet, they won't do you any harm."

Nov. 19.—Talking over the war with the girls and women; we saw no men. They had all gone up to Cetewayo. I did not have any row with the Zulus. They were still very kind to me. We were always talking of the soldiers and the war. They, as they said, would be so glad when the war commenced. They would fight with the white men if the soldiers came without horses they would kill every white man in the field." Not one would go back to Natal again to tell the other white men how they fought, and that he only was spared.

I think we were now in the beginning of January, 1879, but the day and the date of the month I am not able to remember. At this time war seemed to be at hand. Every day there were messengers passing, sent by the King to call his men up, as they said, the Queen's army was passing over the border; but I and many Zulu natives would not believe it.

Now, two boys of mine, coming from the wagon, told me that they had come the day before four messengers from the King, saying that (inopi kwabulukka ezinkosi) the war is coming, and the white men are passing the borders, and taking all cattle and horses, goats, and sheep, they can get. This was about the 10th or 12th of January, when the Queen's army, in a regular distrinct, was coming over the border; but I and many Zulu natives would not believe it.

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Nov. 20.—In the morning we crossed the river, where there was very little water at this time of the year. Just the other side, on the top of the hill, I spanned out again for the oxen have some grass before we went on. When we were not far from Dujuza kraal we met with a troop of married women, who were carrying their children on their backs. One time they stood still, another they were running, and always calling, singing, and carrying, so that I asked my own natives what the meaning of all this was. They told me that this was their fashion to ask for rain. The night passed without any news.

Nov. 2.—We crossed

have been to his kind and generous heart to bear testimony to the many gallant deeds and many brave actions performed by men under his command, many of which, alas! were paid for by the scores' lives (cheers). I feel grateful that so noble a theme should have fallen into the hands of one who is far better able to deal with it than I am. Sir Evelyn has dealt with the action of the whole of the Regular troops under his command. I trust you will all agree with me that he has fully exonerated the flying column which he commanded, and to which I had the honour to belong, from the accusations of cruelty brought against the men composing it (applause). He has left me really nothing now to deal with, except perhaps the political side of the question, and we have been warned by the noble Duke that we must not touch on political matters (laughter). Soldiers have nothing to do with politics, and the less they know about them the better (hear, hear and laughter.) But at the same time any workman does his work better when his heart is in it, and when he feels that it is a good work; and I must say that war, which is a disagreeable thing to have anything to do with at any time, is rendered less repulsive to the actors in it if they can believe that it is a right one (hear, hear). I am certain that when the history of the Zulu war comes to be written nobody will doubt that it was a righteous war (applause). It was a war of civilisation against barbarity. No one who has ridden, as I have often ridden, across the valleys on the South Natal and the Transvaal side of Zululand, and seen what a beautiful fertile country it is, and up to two years ago tolerably thickly populated for that country, can fail to believe that the whole of that country is meant to be a settled country, and a country in which men can live in peace and safety (hear, hear). But before this war they could not. Early in the year, before war was declared, I was riding along what was then our border, and I passed dozens of burnt down and deserted farms. One particularly struck me and I asked the Dutchman riding with me whose farm it was, and why it was deserted? My companion replied, "Ah, poor Beester, he was very fond of his farm." I noticed that the house was well built, the cattle enclosures were well made, there were plenty of fruit trees and flowers about, and it evidently was a farm on which considerable money had been spent, and one on which a great deal of labour and affection had been bestowed. I asked why the occupier had left it, and the reply was, "he could not say, the Zulus annoyed him so." I asked, "what do you mean by annoyed him?" and my companion said, often the Zulus came down and drove the man's cattle away, and when he went to look for them they would come back and sit on the fence sharpening their assegais, and declaring to his wife that they would never let her husband return alive, and that they would kill him in the evening. On one occasion the Zulus, so my companion said, appeared, and stated that they were come to hunt, but instead of hunting they set to work stabbing and spearing this man's sheep and goats. It has been said that the Zulus are a brave nation, who have only been defending their own country: I can only say that at the very beginning of this war they were intending to invade the part of the country I was in, and their invasion was only stopped by General Wood attacking them and breaking up their column. On a subsequent occasion I had to follow and trace them, and I shall never forget the feelings I experienced at seeing their awful work, for the entire route was marked by slaughtered men, women, and children. I could not help thinking then that had we waited and allowed such an invasion as that to be carried into Natal how frightful the consequences must have been (hear, hear). It has been said that the colonists of Natal have made up this war for their own ends and profit, and have not attempted to assist us either with men, money, or hospitality. I do not think that is true, and as far as my own experience goes I know it is not true (hear, hear). Among the many kind letters I have received since I came home, congratulating me upon my great good fortune, I have received none in which greater kindness has been expressed than is contained in a note sent me by a colonist of Natal, whom I only met on one day. I recollect I was marching with some of our troops up the country when this lady's husband met me in the road and, much to his good wife's astonishment and annoyance, brought me in to partake of a breakfast, which she had not prepared for me (laughter.) That lady wrote to me the other day congratulating me, and saying how very pleasant it was to find that people whom she had known in Natal had got back safely from the war (applause). When I tell you that this lady's husband was slaughtered at Isandula, and that her brother was one of my bravest lieutenants, you will imagine what her feelings must have been when she saw in the papers that Natal had done nothing to assist in the war (hear, hear). I hope it will not be thought that I have dwelt too much upon this subject: but the fact is it is one on which I feel deeply. (Applause). When I recollect what the men are with whom I have been associated so long, when I remember that whatever I may have done is due to the assistance of men mostly Colonists, men of whom any country in the world might be proud (cheers), and knowing, as I do, that whatever I may have done I have received loyal support from men, I cannot help feeling that those who have borne with me awhile the difficulties and dangers of the war have a right to an equal share with me in the honours. I should not feel that I had done my duty to those men who have served so gallantly with me if I had not taken this opportunity of vindicating their character and their conduct from the unjust imputations that have been thrown upon them (cheers). I ask you now therefore to let me feel that the praise, the kind words, and the honours you have bestowed upon me to day are offered equally, and belong equally, to those who gained for me the renown that I now enjoy (cheers). Then I can, as I do now, thank you with my whole heart [prolonged cheering].

GENERAL SIR EVELYN WOOD, V.C., ON THE ZULU WAR.

In the course of a speech delivered at the banquet of the Fishmongers' Company, London, of which he is a living man, General Wood said:—I thank you heartily for the honour you do me to-night, and I thank you not only for myself, but in the names of the comrades whom you honour in honouring me. (Cheers.) As a soldier—and I prefer that title to any other—(hear, hear)—it would be to me improper for me to praise my late gallant chief, Lord Chelmsford—(cheers)—as to would be to criticise his military operations. I may however, speak of him as a friend, and therefore I say that the success which you so generously appreciate on my part were due, in the first instance, to the confidence Lord Chelmsford reposed in me—(hear, hear)—to the support he ever accorded me, and to his staunch friendship, which nothing has been able to shake. (Cheers.) There is nothing selfish in Lord Chelmsford. Self with him is entirely subordinate to his zeal for the public service; and as you approve of my services you should credit him with the perspicuity which utilised them—(hear, hear)—and you should sympathise with my gratitude to him for having had the courage to give one his confidence at a period when a smaller mind might have hesitated to allow such large discretionary powers as I possessed to one who was, professionally speaking, a young general. Lord Chelmsford was frequently absent from Maritzburg, when employed in visiting the lower frontier between Zululand and Natal, and at such times I was in constant communication with the great High Commissioner of South Africa has yet possessed—the greatest, not only in his experiences of barbaric people—(hear, hear)—but in unflinching courage and rectitude of purpose. (Cheers.) To Sir Bartle Frere I owe much. The trust he placed in me was the means not only of winning over some valuable allies, but of neutralising the opposition of many colonists of Dutch extraction who would otherwise have swelled the number of discontented Boers who assembled near Pretoria to protest against our rule. I remember well the sense of intense relief amongst the colonists, after a period of some doubt, when it was understood Sir Bartle Frere was to remain in South Africa. It has been stated that the colonists are cruel, bloodthirsty men, more anxious to advance their own interests than to assist in civilising the natives, and that Sir Bartle Frere is supported by them because he originated a war policy which was financially profitable to the colonists. His strongest admirers are those who have had most opportunities of seeing him, the inhabitants of the Cape Colony who have reaped as much profit by the war near Natal as the inhabitants of Paris could from a war in Alsace-Lorraine. (Hear, hear.) The colonists in Natal are, mostly emigrants of the first generation from our islands, our own flesh and blood, with feelings like those of men who honour our soldiers this evening. (Cheers.) These colonists are painfully sensitive to the misconception which has prevailed generally as to their conduct. The men who made money by the war—and these are the men whom the public here accept as a type of the colonists—can be counted on one's fingers, and being always on the main roads, were more noticeable than the unobtrusive but more agressive settlers in the remoter districts. Before I went out I did not know a single colonist. Now I know many—men who left lucrative professions and charming families to serve, as did Theophilus Shepstone, for eight months as a captain of Basutos, and I am proud of being termed a friend by such a man. (Cheers.) I have marched over 2,000 miles in South Africa, I have visited farms innumerable, and I assert that the colonists as a rule treat their black servants with as much considerateness as we do our domestics here. (Hear, hear.) To be respected by such colonists there is in itself a marked tribute of esteem, but it is impossible for any one to be associated with Sir Bartle Frere without being deeply impressed by his intellect and his humanity—(hear, hear)—and our sons will find in the prosperity of South Africa a grand recompense for our losses, and a justification of the policy which inaugurated a civilised rule in place of a destructive and barbarous despotism. (Cheers.) While gratefully acknowledging your welcome to-night, my thoughts naturally revert to the alas! many gallant friends who have, in memory only accompanied me back from Africa—Ronald Campbell, of the Cold-streams, who gave his unselfish life up for others when he dashed forward into a cavern and absolutely touched by a Zulu gun, fell a voluntary sacrifice, but a sacrifice instantaneously avenged by two brave boys—Lieutenant Lysons and Private Fowler, of the 90th Light Infantry—who, undaunted by Campbell's fate, ran in and slew Campbell's slayers. (Loud cheers.) I call them boys, because really their united ages scarcely exceed my own, so you will not wonder that I retain considerable confidence in our "boys"—(cheers)—and do not believe the race has deteriorated in fighting power. (Renewed cheers.) I was, how ever, unusually fortunate in my comrades. The 13th Light Infantry and the 90th, which joined me in time for Ulundi, were composed of veteran soldiers, while the 90th Light Infantry—which corps I have yet the honour to command—is remarkable for its excellent non-commissioned officers. (Cheers.) Such was the spirit in the corps that when in 1877 the battalion was ordered to South Africa for the Gacka war, many non-commissioned officers who were entitled to join the reserve, and who had, in several cases, obtained promise of situations in private life, sought and obtained permission to remain with the colours. (Loud cheers.) These men have been the loyal and efficient assistants to those gallant officers under whom our "short-service lads" have done many long days of work. They bore privations and endured fatigue with a cheery readiness I can never forget. Of the 1,800 men on that glorious 29th of March 24,000 Zulus measured their strength for some five hours against our 1,800 men—a long five hours I can tell you I thought it—the veteran 13th, the younger 90th, Tremlett's gunners and Butler's horsemen, young and old, upheld equally the traditions of our arms. (Cheers.) I will not dwell long on sad reflections, but while thanking you for the compliment you are paying the Flying Column, through its leader, I must recall some who, having died in your service, deserve to live in your memory. (Loud cheers.) There is Robert Barton, another Cold-stream who, "brave as he was human," when last seen alive, was endeavouring to save a comrade from the remorseless foe—(cheers)—Llewellyn Lloyd—(cheers)—my interpreter, brave, wise, and kind, of whom I had previously reported, "he possesses every attribute of an English gentleman," and who was acquainted with every side of the Zulu character, who was shot down at my side; Lieutenant C. Williams, 58th Regiment, a volunteer, who was slain when rallying Uhamer's men, in company with Charles Potter, the sole hope of his parents, a gallant and intelligent colonial officer, beloved by the natives, by whom he was known only as "Charlie;" Nicholson, the enthusiastic yet imperturbable lieutenant of artillery, who, scorning the shelter of the breastwork thrown up to cover his guns, was mortally shot through the body; Private Grosvenor, 13th Light Infantry, who, remaining behind to save a sergeant, did so, but at the cost of his life; Pte. Uys, that grand Dutchman to whom I promised, in England's name, the protection of his children, of which their father's death in our service has deprived them; Sergeant M'Allan, 90th Light Infantry, who, after having his first wound dressed, hurried out to rejoin his company in an exposed position, where he fell dead; the gallant Seltmarshe, who died at the head of his company in the Gacka war; the no less gallant Corporal Hillier, who met his death in snatching his captain's body from the Gaekas; Arthur Bright, whose lovable qualities are ever in my mind. (Prolonged cheers.) These soldiers of my regiment, and many of other corps, in the manner of their death have emphatically contradicted the ignorant assertions that the war in South Africa was one in which no honour was to be gained. (Hear, hear.) In remembering these brave spirits and that gallant youth—the son of England's ally—whose widowed mother is now our honoured guest, I am reminded of the words of Shakespeare, and humanity is the same in all ages. You remember Siward's query—

"Had he hurts before?"

Their bodies answered that, just as did that of the gallant young Frenchman who had many wounds, but all "on the front." (Loud cheers.) I may say, as Ross says to Siward:

"Your son, my lord, had paid a soldier's debt:
He only lived but till he was a man;
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd
In the unshrinking station where he fought,
But like a man he died."

(Cheers.) And I would add, with Siward:

"Why then, God's soldier be he!
Had I as many sons as I have hairs
I would not wish them to a fairer death."

(Loud cheers.) My thoughts brighten when I revert to the living, and I think with pleasure of Pearsons—(loud cheers)—he will pardon me when I call him by his South African name, "The Bulldog of Ekowe"—(renewed cheers)—and D'Arcy, of the Frontier Light Horse, who so nearly lost his life in trying to rescue a wounded comrade, you have all heard—(cheers)—I think of Sergeant Jeff and Private Greyham, standing over their wounded captain—(cheers)—I think of Colour-Sergeant Smith, who, when both officers were lying sorely stricken and senseless, bravely commanded the company of the 90th Light Infantry as well as any officer could; I think of the rank and file who marched with me many hundreds—nay, thousands—of miles, who were loyal and untiring, and, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, withal a Christian soldiery. I am aware it has been said we "lifted" many cattle and committed much arson. I plead guilty to the soft impeachment as regards cattle, they are in Africa the sinews of war. Some uninformed people have not only blamed us for destroying the enemy's military kraals, but have asserted that such a proceeding was useless, as the kraals were of no practical importance. The truth is that the military kraal to the Zulu is as much a rallying point—a badge of honour if retained, or a symbol of disgrace if lost—as the colours are for which men in Europe give and take hecatombs of lives. From the days of the "Battle of the Standard" to the late sorrowful hour when Coghill, of the 24th, leaving his vantage point, swarm back to bear company in death with Melville, going down under the blood-red flag of the Buffalo, honourably enumbered with the Queen's colours, there has always been what some call a fictitious, but what I call an ideal, value attached to certain objects in war. We have been accused of inhumanity. I have denied this charge officially for my troops and for myself. (Prolonged cheers.) I can assure you the only Zulu I personally chastised was one who declined to help us to carry a decrepit woman from a mountain where she must have starved. When I tell you it was the man's mother, you will pardon this practical effort to induce the heathen to honour his mother. ("Hear, hear," laughter, and cheers.) The flying column is broken up—Captain Woodgate impassive as a rock under the hottest fire; the brave Surgeons Reilly, Connolly, Brown, who, exposed to a storm of bullets, tenderly cared for our wounded; Major Hackett, one of the ablest and bravest officers, who, directing his men to take cover, himself walked erect amongst them, amidst a hail of bullets, until one wounded him so cruelly; and so with Beresford, Browell, and Bullen, now well-known names, and I am proud to claim them as comrades. (Loud cheers.) You all know how they gained their crosses. It was not merely in taking life. Each in his turn carried off soldiers who must else have fallen under the assegais of the Zulus. (Cheers.) You probably do not know, however, that when Major Leet took up on a tired pony the double burden he incurred a double risk, for he went into the fight so crippled by a sprained knee, that, once dismounted, he could not have made an effort to escape—he could not then have got the length of this room in five minutes. You have all heard of the wounding of my right hand man, but I am, perhaps, can realise the full value of his services. Careful of his men's lives, reckless of his own, untiring and unflinching in the performance of duty, we owed much of our success to his brilliant leadership of the mounted men. To his devoted friendship I owe more than I can express. Men learn to know each other well in active service, and I have not known a better friend nor a better soldier than Redvers Buller. (Great cheering.) These, my comrades, are all dispersed. Some are still serving under that splendid soldier, Sir Garnet Wolseley—(loud cheers)—and they are fortunate; for no leader has ever before so succeeded in drawing to his service men of promise. The story of a bloody and selfish despotism has ended with the clever capture of Cetewayo by my friend, Major Marter, and our courageous Asbantee scout, Lord Gifford. Our eighteen months' hard living, hard marching, and hard fighting is over, and we are home again. (Cheers.) To you at home our thanks are due. You inspire our best actions. (Cheers.) Your blame is harder to bear more than assegais. (Cheers.) You have found money, men, and munitions. Your sympathy with us in the course of the Zulu war has been an electric current. Your welcome repays us for the hardships and misfortunes of war. I am aware I owe much to your spontaneous kindness to-night—much to the fact that I am the grandson of Matthew Wood—a name synonymous with truth, justice, unswerving honour, and courage. (Cheers.) It would be impertinent in me to praise his son and my uncle, Lord Hatherley—(cheers)—but I must avow I am very proud of being his nephew, and I am sure he prizes very highly, with me, the honour you have done me this evening. For this I thank you, not only for myself, but in the name of those gallant soldiers, Imperial and colonial, Dutchmen and natives, who during a time of exceptional anxiety and difficulty worked so harmoniously together for the good of the service and in the interests of our great country. (Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.)

Major-General Milman replied for "The Visitors," Colonel Pearson rose and said a few words in obedience to repeated calls to acknowledge the cheers with which the company honoured himself and the Naval Brigade.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

THE ADMISSION OF NATIVES TO THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper which has been issued contains several despatches and other documents relating to the admission of natives to the Civil Service of India. One of the longest despatches is one from the Government of India, dated the 1st of May, 1879, in which Lord Lytton and his Council submit for the sanction of the Secretary of State rules for the appointment of natives to offices in the Indian Civil Service. Lord Cranbrook approved these rules, with some slight modifications, and the Indian Government then issued a circular to the local governments and administrations in the Bengal Presidency, laying down the following rules on the subject of the appointments to be held by natives:—

For the future no person other than a native of India shall be appointed to an office carrying a salary of 200 rupees a month or upwards without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council in each case, unless the proposed appointment falls under one or other of the following conditions, namely:—(a.) That the person to be appointed belongs to the Covenanted Civil Service, or to the staff corps:—(b.) That the person to be appointed was originally nominated to the—(1.) Financial Department by the Governor-General after examination; (2.) Forest Department by the Secretary of State, or by the Governor-General, after examination; (3.) Educational Department by the Secretary of State; (c.) That the person to be appointed entered the branch of the department in which he is now to be promoted before the 1st of January, 1879:—(d.) That the office to which appointment is to be made belongs to the—(1.) Opium Department; (2.) Salt or Customs Department; (3.) Survey Department; (4.) Mint Department; (5.) Public Works Department; or (6.) Police Department.

No person, other than a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, shall be appointed for the first time to any office which is usually reserved for the members of that service, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council. For the appointment of natives to such posts, regulations will, with the sanction of her Majesty's Secretary of State, shortly be issued.

When sanction is sought to a proposed appointment under either of the two foregoing paragraphs, the application for such sanction must state (a.) The education and past history of the person whom it is proposed to appoint; and (b.) The reason why a native of India (or, in the case of appointments under paragraph 4, a member of the Covenanted Civil Service) cannot conveniently be appointed to the vacant office.

Though the six departments named under clause (d) of paragraph 3 above are excluded from the operation of the present orders, the Governor General in Council does not wish that officers in these departments should be by any reserved for Europeans. The duties of the Opium and Customs Departments are not more technical or arduous than those of the Land Revenue and Settlements branches of the service, wherein natives of India do excellent work. Men of the same race as Colonel Montgomerie's Native trans-Himalayan explorers can surely be entrusted with responsible offices in the survey of the plains of India. The Governor General in Council has been glad to see that in one most important branch of the Public Works Department of Bengal the Lieutenant-Governor has decided that native engineers should be employed much more largely than heretofore. The annual police reports for the various provinces show that native police officers when advanced to positions of trust do their work zealously and honestly, and the Governor General in Council hopes that it may be possible to appoint natives of India more and more freely to the higher offices in these departments. But for the present His Excellency in Council is not prepared to take special steps for restricting the employment of Europeans in the six departments mentioned at clause (d) above.

Lord Cranbrook, in a despatch, dated July 10th, writes cordially approving these instructions, which will, he says, it may be expected, if carefully observed, lead to the appointment of natives of India to fill a larger number of the higher posts in the Uncovenanted Service, and states that he has issued corresponding instructions to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The mail train from Jubbulpore, due here at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, did not arrive at the station until several hours after. The delay, as far as we have been able to ascertain, was due to the derailment of the luggage van attached to the train, which was thrown off the line by the carcasses of two buffaloes which the engine and tender had run over. The accident happened, just outside the Sleemanabad Road station, an hour after the train had left Jubbulpore the previous night. Beyond a severe shaking the passengers were none the worse for the accident, and the damage to railway property has been very small. In consequence of this detention to the train we received no Bombay or Madras mails yesterday.—*Indian Herald.*

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